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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,871	11/21/2003	Richard M. Edwards	306117	3053
<div>7590 08/07/2008</div> <div>Mark R. Kendrick PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP Suite 2800 725 South Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90017</div> <div>EXAMINER NGUYEN, ALLEN H</div> <div>ART UNIT 2625 PAPER NUMBER</div> <div>MAIL DATE 08/07/2008 DELIVERY MODE PAPER</div>				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/719,871

Applicant(s)

EDWARDS ET AL.

Examiner

ALLEN H. NGUYEN

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9, 13, 14, 17-22, 25, 28-30 and 35-40 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9, 13, 14, 17-22, 25, 28-30 and 35-40 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Final Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

- This office action is responsive to the following communication:
Amendment filed on 04/25/2008.
- Claims 1-6, 9, 13-14, 17-22, 25, 28-30, 35-40 are currently pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/25/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. With respect to applicant's argument that " The Hower reference, parameters in a print job selection are compared to first set of parameters in a printer profile. The parameters in the print job profile may include PAGE SIZE, MEDIA COLOR, MEDIA WEIGHT and MEDIA TYPE.

This is not the same as receiving a print client indicator being existing information in a communication mechanism, **wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters**. In the Hower reference, the print client parameters (i.e., the print client indicator) are used to determine media selection parameters because they actually are media selection parameters (i.e., MEDIA TYPE, MEDIA COLOR). In other words, the Hower reference is disclosing that media selection parameters are compared against media selection parameters in a printer profile and not that **a print client indicator (that is typically**

not used to determine media selection parameters) is compared to mapping module to see if there is a matching entry to the print client indicator, as is recited in claim 1, as amended. Accordingly, claim 1, as amended, distinguishes over the Hower reference".

In response: Regarding claim 1, Hower, Jr. '434 does not explicitly show receiving, at a printer, a print job including a print client indicator, the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters;

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Cherry '762. In particular, Cherry '762 teaches receiving, at a printer (Printer device 108, fig. 1), a print job including a print client indicator (Print Agent 112, fig. 1), the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized (i.e., agent 112 typically resides on an internal hard disk drive (not shown) or portable media drive (not shown) in monitoring device 102, or other server related device connected to link 104; Page 2, paragraph [0018], fig. 1) to send the print job from a print client (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1), wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters (i.e., Agent 112 then sends the print job request to monitoring device/server 102, 202 including any print data which can be in raw, compressed, intermediate or other related formats. Typically, agent 112 sends the

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aforementioned data to monitoring device/server 102, 202 via HTTP, HTTPS, FTP or other communication protocol; Page 3, paragraph [0032], figs. 1-2).

In view of the above, having the system of Hower and then given the well-established teaching of Cherry, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower as taught by Cherry to include: receiving, at a printer, a print job including a print client indicator, the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters, since Cherry stated on page 1, paragraph [0001] that such a modification would ensure relating to printer services in a public networked environment, and more particularly, to proper authorization of such services.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-6, 9, 13-14, 35-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hower, Jr. et al. (US 5,467,434) in view of Cherry et al. (US 2003/0151762).

Regarding claim 1, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses a method of determining final media selection parameters i.e., the combination of print job selections corresponds with the combination of printer properties available at the selected printer; see Abstract, fig. 8), comprising:

comparing the print client indicator to a plurality of entries in a mapping module (i.e., a comparison of these parameters with the decision tree 76 indicates that a permissible combination of print job selections has been programmed; Col. 7, lines 28-30, fig. 11);

determining if a matching entry including the print client indicator exists in the mapping module (fig. 8, 66-N);

determining if the matching entry includes media selection parameters (Yes, Send job to Print Queue, fig. 8, 72-N);

outputting at least one of the media selection parameters as one of the final media selection parameters if the matching entry exists in the mapping module (i.e., the corresponding job ticket 35 is transmitted to one of the print queues 42; Col. 7, lines 31-32, fig. 2).

Hower, Jr. '434 does not explicitly show receiving, at a printer, a print job including a print client indicator, the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters;

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Cherry '762. In particular, Cherry '762 teaches receiving, at a printer (Printer device 108, fig. 1), a print job including a print client indicator (Print Agent 112, fig. 1), the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized (i.e., agent 112 typically resides on an internal hard disk drive or portable media drive in monitoring device 102, or other server related device connected to link 104; Page 2, paragraph [0018], fig. 1) to send the print job from a print client (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1), wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters (i.e., Agent 112 sends the print job request to monitoring device/server 102, 202 including any print data which can be in raw, compressed, intermediate or other related formats. Typically, agent 112 sends the aforementioned data to monitoring device/server 102, 202 via HTTP, HTTPS, FTP or other communication protocol; Page 3, paragraph [0032], figs. 1-2).

In view of the above, having the system of Hower and then given the well-established teaching of Cherry, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower as taught by Cherry to include: receiving, at a printer, a print job including a print client indicator, the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters, since Cherry stated on

page 1, paragraph [0001] that such a modification would ensure relating to printer services in a public networked environment, and more particularly, to proper authorization of such services.

Regarding claim 2, Cherry '762 teaches the method (Figs. 1-2), wherein the print client indicator (Print Agent 112, figs. 1-2) is a network identity (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1).

Regarding claim 3, Cherry '762 teaches the method (Figs. 1-2), wherein the print client indicator (Print Agent 112, figs. 1-2) is a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port number (i.e., An Agent 112 in the form of a thread is sent from monitoring device/server 102, 202 and loaded onto the client 110. Agent 112 immediately communicates with monitoring device/server 102, 202 using standard TCP/IP protocols; Page 2, paragraph [0023], figs. 1-2).

Regarding claim 4, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the method, wherein the print client indicator is a modality indicator (i.e., each of the finishing option rules can be represented by a "TRUE" state or a "FALSE" state; Col. 8, lines 20-21, fig. 13).

Regarding claim 5, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the method, wherein the print client indicator is a text attribute (i.e., the client/server job ticket 35 may assume an ASCII format; Col. 4, lines 13-15, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 6, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the method, wherein the text attribute is one of a queue name (i.e., a combination of printing selections is programmed on the user interface and transmitted to a selected one of the print queues; Col. 2, lines 22-25, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 9, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses a program code storage device (37, fig. 2), comprising:

a machine-readable storage medium (storage in a memory section of the combination examiner 37, col. 7, line 15);

machine-readable program code, stored on the machine-readable storage medium, having instructions, which when executed cause a multi-media printer (i.e., the media description parameters are represented by nodes and each node is coded appropriately for storage in a memory section of the combination examiner 37; Col. 7, lines 13-16, fig. 2) to:

receive a print job including a print client indicator (i.e., a combination of print job selections are programmed by the user at a UI 16 and inserted into the parameter block 82; Col. 7, lines 26-28, figs. 2, 12A);

compare the print client indicator to a plurality of entries in a mapping module (i.e., a comparison of these parameters with the decision tree 76 indicates that a permissible combination of print job selections has been programmed; Col. 7, lines 28-30, fig. 11);

determine if a matching entry including the print client indicator exists in the mapping module (fig. 8, 66-N);

determine if the matching entry includes media selection parameters (Yes, Send job to Print Queue, fig. 8, 72-N);

output one of the media selection parameters as one of the final media selection parameters if the matching entry exists in the mapping module (i.e., the corresponding job ticket 35 is transmitted to one of the print queues 42; Col. 7, lines 31-32, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 13, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the program code storage device (37, fig. 2), wherein the print client indicator is a text attribute (i.e., the client/server job ticket 35 may assume an ASCII format; Col. 4, lines 13-15, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 14, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the program code storage device (37, fig. 2), wherein the text attribute is one of a queue (i.e., a combination of printing selections is programmed on the user interface and transmitted to a selected one of the print queues; Col. 2, lines 22-25, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 35, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses a method of determining final media selection parameters, comprising:

comparing the print client indicator to a plurality of entries in a mapping module (i.e., a comparison of these parameters with the decision tree 76 indicates that a permissible combination of print job selections has been programmed; Col. 7, lines 28-30, fig. 11);

determining if a matching entry including the print client indicator exists in the mapping module (fig. 8, 66-N);

determining if the matching entry includes media selection parameters (Yes, Send job to Print Queue, fig. 8, 72-N);

outputting at least one of the media selection parameters as one of the final media selection parameters if the matching entry exists in the mapping module (i.e., the corresponding job ticket 35 is transmitted to one of the print queues 42; Col. 7, lines 31-32, fig. 2).

Hower, Jr. '434 does not explicitly show receiving, at a printer, a print job including a print client indicator, the print client indicator being existing information within the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Cherry '762. In particular, Cherry '762 teaches receiving, at a printer (Printer device 108, fig. 1), a print job including a print client indicator (Print Agent 112, fig. 1), the print client indicator being existing information within the print job from a print

client (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1), wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters (i.e., Agent 112 sends the print job request to monitoring device/server 102, 202 including any print data which can be in raw, compressed, intermediate or other related formats. Typically, agent 112 sends the aforementioned data to monitoring device/server 102, 202 via HTTP, HTTPS, FTP or other communication protocol; Page 3, paragraph [0032], figs. 1-2).

In view of the above, having the system of Hower and then given the well-established teaching of Cherry, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower as taught by Cherry to include: receiving, at a printer, a print job including a print client indicator, the print client indicator being existing information within the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters, since Cherry stated on page 1, paragraph [0001] that such a modification would ensure relating to printer services in a public networked environment, and more particularly, to proper authorization of such services.

Regarding claim 36, Cherry '762 teaches the method (Figs. 1-2), wherein the print client indicator (Print Agent 112, figs. 1-2) is a network identity (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1).

Regarding claim 37, Cherry '762 teaches the method, wherein the print client indicator (Print Agent 112, figs. 1-2) is a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port number (i.e., An Agent 112 in the form of a thread is sent from monitoring device/server 102, 202 and loaded onto the client 110. Agent 112 immediately communicates with monitoring device/server 102, 202 using standard TCP/IP protocols; Page 2, paragraph [0023], figs. 1-2).

Regarding claim 38, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the method, wherein the print client indicator is a modality indicator (i.e., each of the finishing option rules can be represented by a "TRUE" state or a "FALSE" state; Col. 8, lines 20-21, fig. 13).

Regarding claim 39, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the method, wherein the print client indicator is a text attribute (i.e., the client/server job ticket 35 may assume an ASCII format; Col. 4, lines 13-15, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 40, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the method, wherein the text attribute is one of a username, a password, a queue name (i.e., a combination of printing selections is programmed on the user interface and transmitted to a selected one of the print queues; Col. 2, lines 22-25, fig. 2), a logical device name, an AppleTalk ID, a source file name, a destination file name, a destination directory name, a DICOM AE Title, source IP address alias, destination IP address alias, and a free form text field.

5. Claims 17-18, 25, 28, 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hower, Jr. et al. (US 5,467,434) in view of Cherry et al. (US 2003/0151762), and further in view of Reilly (US 6,502,147).

Regarding claim 17, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses a multi-media printer (Printer 12-N, fig. 2), comprising:

a decoding module (Print Queues 42-N, fig. 2) to receive the submitted print job ("decision trees" through use of a suitable pyramid coding technique, col. 6, line 50, figs. 6A-6B) and to extract at least one print client indicator from the submitted print job (i.e., the media description parameters are combined in the printer profile to facilitate parsing of the printer profile into one or more decision trees; Col. 6, lines 51-53);

a mapping module (Printer Profile 44-N, fig. 2) including a plurality of entries (the organization of parameters into one or more decision trees, col. 6, lines 66-67), each of the plurality of entries including at least one print client indicator and a corresponding media selection parameter (i.e., the parameters for any given printer profile could be organized into any sort of link list(s) having a suitable hierarchical structure; Col. 7, lines 1-2);

a parameter determination module (43, fig. 2) to receive the at least one print client indicator from the decoding module (fig. 8, 66-N), to compare the at least one print client indicator to the plurality of entries in the mapping module (i.e., a comparison of these parameters with the decision tree 76 indicates that a permissible combination of print job selections has been programmed; Col. 7, lines 28-30, fig. 11) to determine if a

matching entry corresponds to the at least one print client indicator (Yes, Send job to Print Queue, fig. 8, 72-N), and to output at least one media selection parameter as one of the final media selection parameters if the matching entry is found in the mapping table (i.e., the corresponding job ticket 35 is transmitted to one of the print queues 42; Col. 7, lines 31-32, fig. 2).

Hower, Jr. '434 does not explicitly show the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print lob from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Cherry '762. In particular, Cherry '762 teaches the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized (i.e., agent 112 typically resides on an internal hard disk drive (not shown) or portable media drive (not shown) in monitoring device 102, or other server related device connected to link 104; Page 2, paragraph [0018], fig. 1) to send the print lob from a print client (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1), wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters (i.e., Agent 112 then sends the print job request to monitoring device/server 102, 202 including any print data which can be in raw, compressed, intermediate or other related formats. Typically, agent 112 sends the aforementioned

data to monitoring device/server 102, 202 via HTTP, HTTPS, FTP or other communication protocol; Page 3, paragraph [0032], figs. 1-2).

In view of the above, having the system of Hower and then given the well-established teaching of Cherry, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower as taught by Cherry to include: the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters, since Cherry stated on page 1, paragraph [0001] that such a modification would ensure relating to printer services in a public networked environment, and more particularly, to proper authorization of such services.

The combination of Hower, J r. '434 and Cherry '762 does not explicitly show a multi-media printer to render an image from a submitted print job.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Reilly '147. In particular, Reilly '147 teaches a multi-media printer to render an image from a submitted print job (i.e., print servers and a printer may be combined in the same machine on many networks for economical reasons; Col. 2, lines 42-45).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower and Cherry and then given the well-established teaching of Reilly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower and Cherry as taught by Reilly to include: a multi-media printer to

render an image from a submitted print job, since Reilly stated in col. 1, lines 25-30 that such a modification would ensure the network printer is a stand-alone peripheral device which is desired to perform in an increasing number of network and non-network communication environments. In network environments, the printer is desired to provide "seamless plug and play" connectivity for the continuous expansion of network service protocol/ports.

Regarding claim 18, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the multi-media printer (Printer 12-N, fig. 2), wherein the mapping module is stored on a mass storage device (i.e., a combination of printer properties provided in the stored printer profile; Col. 4, lines 54-55).

The combination of Hower, Jr. '434 and Cherry does not disclose the mass storage device with the mapping module is internal to the multi-media printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Reilly '147. In particular, Reilly '147 teaches the printer server of Hower, Jr. '434 could be internal to the multi-media printer (i.e., print servers and a printer may be combined in the same machine on many networks for economical reasons; Col. 2, lines 42-45).

In view of the above, having the system of Hower and Cherry and then given the well-established teaching of Reilly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower and Cherry as taught by Reilly to include: the mass storage device with the mapping module

is internal to the multi-media printer, since Reilly stated in col. 1, lines 25-30 that such a modification would ensure the network printer is a stand-alone peripheral device which is desired to perform in an increasing number of network and non-network communication environments. In network environments, the printer is desired to provide "seamless plug and play" connectivity for the continuous expansion of network service protocol/ports.

Regarding claim 25, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses the multi-media printer, wherein the print client indicator is a modality indicator (i.e., each of the finishing option rules can be represented by a "TRUE" state or a "FALSE" state; Col. 8, lines 20-21, fig. 13).

Regarding claim 28, Hower, Jr. '434 discloses a multi-media printer (Printer 12-N, fig. 2), comprising:

a decoding module (Print Queues 42-N, fig. 2) to receive the submitted print job ("decision trees" through use of a suitable pyramid coding technique, col. 6, line 50, figs. 6A-6B) and to extract at least one print client indicator from the submitted print job (i.e., the media description parameters are combined in the printer profile to facilitate parsing of the printer profile into one or more decision trees; Col. 6, lines 51-53);

a mapping module (Printer Profile 44-N, fig. 2) including a plurality of entries (the organization of parameters into one or more decision trees, col. 6, lines 66-67), each of the plurality of entries including at least one print client indicator and a corresponding job settings file (i.e., the parameters for any given printer profile could be organized into

any sort of link list(s) having a suitable hierarchical structure; Col. 7, lines 1-2),

a parameter determination module (43, fig. 2) to receive the at least one print client indicator from the decoding module (fig. 8, 66-N), to compare the at least one print client indicator to the plurality of entries in the mapping module (i.e., a comparison of these parameters with the decision tree 76 indicates that a permissible combination of print job selections has been programmed; Col. 7, lines 28-30, fig. 11) to determine if a matching entry corresponds to the at least one print client indicator (Yes, Send job to Print Queue, fig. 8, 72-N), to determine if the job settings file in the matching entry includes at least one media selection parameter, to determine if the at least one media selection parameter is defined and operational (fig. 8, 66-N), and to output the at least one media selection parameter as one of the final media selection parameters if the job settings file in the matching entry is found in the mapping module (i.e., the corresponding job ticket 35 is transmitted to one of the print queues 42; Col. 7, lines 31-32, fig. 2).

Howe, Jr. '434 does not explicitly show the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print job from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Cherry '762. In particular, Cherry '762 teaches the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized (i.e., agent 112 typically resides on an internal hard disk drive (not shown) or portable media drive

(not shown) in monitoring device 102, or other server related device connected to link 104; Page 2, paragraph [0018], fig. 1) to send the print lob from a print client (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC) address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1), wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters (i.e., Agent 112 then sends the print job request to monitoring device/server 102, 202 including any print data which can be in raw, compressed, intermediate or other related formats. Typically, agent 112 sends the aforementioned data to monitoring device/server 102, 202 via HTTP, HTTPS, FTP or other communication protocol; Page 3, paragraph [0032], figs. 1-2).

In view of the above, having the system of Hower and then given the well-established teaching of Cherry, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower as taught by Cherry to include: the print client indicator being existing information in the communication mechanism being utilized to send the print lob from a print client, wherein the existing information is typically not used to determine media selection parameters, since Cherry stated on page 1, paragraph [0001] that such a modification would ensure relating to printer services in a public networked environment, and more particularly, to proper authorization of such services.

The combination of Hower, J r. '434 and Cherry '762 does not explicitly show a multi-media printer to render an image from a submitted print job.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Reilly '147. In particular, Reilly '147 teaches a multi-media printer to render an image from a submitted print job (i.e., print servers and a printer may be combined in the same machine on many networks for economical reasons; Col. 2, lines 42-45).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower and Cherry and then given the well-established teaching of Reilly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Hower and Cherry as taught by Reilly to include: a multi-media printer to render an image from a submitted print job, since Reilly stated in col. 1, lines 25-30 that such a modification would ensure the network printer is a stand-alone peripheral device which is desired to perform in an increasing number of network and non-network communication environments. In network environments, the printer is desired to provide "seamless plug and play" connectivity for the continuous expansion of network service protocol/ports.

Regarding claim 30, Cherry '762 teaches the multi-media printer (Printer 108, fig. 1), wherein the print client indicator (Agent 112, fig. 1) is one of a TCP port (i.e., An Agent 112 in the form of a thread is sent from monitoring device/server 102, 202 and loaded onto the client 110. Agent 112 immediately communicates with monitoring device/server 102, 202 using standard TCP/IP protocols; Page 2, paragraph [0023], figs. 1-2), a network identity (i.e., Agent 112 obtains the Media Access Control (MAC)

address and any other information needed from client 110 to send the print job to printer 108; Page 3, paragraph [0031], fig. 1), a modality indicator, and a text attribute.

6. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hower, Jr. et al. (US 5,467,434) in view of Cherry et al. (US 2003/0151762), in view of Reilly (US 6,502,147), and further in view of Leone, III et al. (US 2003/0002081).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Hower, Jr. '434, Cherry '762 and Reilly '147 does not explicitly show the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is stored on a removable memory device.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Leone '081. In particular, Leone '081 teaches the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is stored on a removable memory device (i.e., a data template stored in the printing apparatus provides a structure for specifying the printed format of the data transmitted from the portable memory device; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly and then given the well-established teaching of Leone, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly as taught by Leone to include: the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is stored on a removable memory device, since Leone stated on page 1, paragraph [0001] that such a modification would ensure a printing apparatus adapted to accept data transferred from a portable memory

device, to format the data according to operator instructions, and to generate a personalized print item that utilizes the transferred data.

7. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hower, Jr. et al. (US 5,467,434) in view of Cherry et al. (US 2003/0151762), in view of Reilly (US 6,502,147), and further in view of Yoneda et al. (US 6,564,337).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Hower, Jr. '434, Cherry '762 and Reilly '147 does not disclose the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated via an operation panel of the multi-media printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Yoneda '337. In particular, Yoneda '337 teaches the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated via an operation panel of the multi-media printer (i.e., the operation panel control program 21 of printer 20 updates the IP address that is stored in port setting information 22(S61); Col. 5, lines 47-49, figs. 1, 6).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly and then given the well-established teaching of Yoneda, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly as taught by Yoneda to include: the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated via an operation panel of the multi-media printer, since Yoneda stated in col. 1, lines 7-13 that such a modification would ensure a method of controlling communication between a plurality of devices

such as personal computers or printers connected to a network, and, in particular, relates to a method of communication control in a network wherein communication is possible under a plurality of protocols.

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Hower, Jr. '434, Cherry and Reilly '147 does not explicitly show the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a file in a pre-determined format to the multi-media printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Yoneda '337. In particular, Yoneda '337 teaches the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a file in a pre-determined format to the multi-media printer (i.e., when the UDP communication control program 13 of personal computer 10 receives the response message from printer 20 (S74), it compares the IP address corresponding to the MAC address of printer 20 that is set in the IP/MAC correspondence table of communication destination information 12 with the IP address contained in the response message and, if these are different, updates this to the IP address contained in the response message (S75); Col. 7, lines 40-50, fig. 7).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly and then given the well-established teaching of Yoneda, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly as taught by Yoneda to include: the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a file in a pre-determined format to the multi-media printer, since Yoneda stated in col. 1, lines 7-

13 that such a modification would ensure a method of controlling communication between a plurality of devices such as personal computers or printers connected to a network, and, in particular, relates to a method of communication control in a network wherein communication is possible under a plurality of protocols.

8. Claims 22, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hower, Jr. et al. (US 5,467,434) in view of Cherry et al. (US 2003/0151762), in view of Reilly (US 6,502,147), and further in view of Lee (US 2003/0226139).

Regarding claim 22, the combination of Hower, Jr. '434, Cherry '762 and Reilly '147 does not explicitly show the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a command from a print client.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Lee '139. In particular, Lee '139 teaches the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a command from a print client (i.e., the client computer then signals the network printer cause installation of the software update on the network printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly and then given the well-established teaching of Lee '139, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly as taught by Lee to include: the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a command from

a print client, since Lee stated on page 1, paragraph [0002] that such a modification would ensure a printer controller (or printer), which function is to control all printing functions on a related peripheral output device, will sometimes require files to be loaded from external distribution means for the purpose of providing software upgrades, new software installations, and/or batch configurations.

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Hower, Jr. '434, Cherry '762 and Reilly '147 does not explicitly show the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by one of transmitting a command from a print client.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Lee '139. In particular, Lee '139 teaches the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by transmitting a command from a print client (i.e., the client computer then signals the network printer cause installation of the software update on the network printer; see Abstract).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly and then given the well-established teaching of Lee, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Hower, Cherry and Reilly as taught by Lee to include: the multi-media printer, wherein the mapping module is updated by one of transmitting a command from a print client, since Lee stated on page 1, paragraph [0002] that such a modification would ensure a printer controller (or printer), which function is to control all printing functions on a related peripheral output device, will sometimes require files to

be loaded from external distribution means for the purpose of providing software upgrades, new software installations, and/or batch configurations.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Trabelsi (US 2001/0056494) discloses device and method for controlling access to resources.

Reddy et al. (US 7,362,461) discloses computer network and related methods for generating printer usage information.

Nuggehalli (US 7,143,150) discloses method of configuring a computer to include the available options of a printer.

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALLEN H. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:00 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571)-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/King Y. Poon/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Allen H Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625